

THE MT. STERLING ADVOCATE.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, IDENTICAL IN INTEREST WITH ITS OWN PEOPLE.

VOL. 1.

MT. STERLING, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1891.

No. 30.

COURT DIRECTORY.

CLERK OF COURT.
J. J. COOPER, Third Monday in November.
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PROFESSIONAL.

T. J. ARNETT,
Attorney-at-Law,
Sterling, Ky.
Will practice in the Courts of Kentucky.
S. KING, FORD, (of Mt. Sterling, Ky.)
Representing
MACE, STADLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
CINCINNATI, O.

G. B. ABLEN,
Real Estate Agent
White Oak, Morgan Co., Ky.

A. A. HAZELRIGG,
Attorney-at-Law & City Atty.,
Office, Court Street,
Mt. Sterling, Ky.

JUDGE AMOS DAVIS,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office, Court Street,
Mt. Sterling, Ky.

BETTMAN BROS. & CO.,
Manufacturers of CLOTHING,
36 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

J. S. TYLER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office, Court Street,
Mt. Sterling, Ky.

W. A. APPERSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office, Court Street,
Mt. Sterling, Ky.

C. J. CASSIDY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office, No. 5 Court Street, upstairs. Will attend promptly to any business entrusted to his care.

JOHN M. ELLIOTT,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office in Fizer Block.

WHITE & BROOKS,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Office, Court Street, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

W. A. DEHAEN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office, Court Street, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

H. L. STONE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office, Court Street, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

STONE & SUDUTH,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Office, Court Street, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

D. D. L. PROCTOR,
Dentist,
Office over Mt. Sterling National Bank.

N. COX, M. D.,
Physician,
Office over Exchange Bank, Headlines, corner
High and Queen streets.

J. H. HAZELRIGG,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office, Court Street, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

DR. HOWARD VAN ANTWERP,
Dentist,
Office with Dr. Wm. Van Antwerp, Short street
opposite the court house.

R. H. HAYDON, M. D.,
Physician,
Office over Queen's store with Dr. Guerrant.

DR. C. C. SHANLAND,
Dentist,
Office, No. 6 West Main St., upstairs.

W. O. CHENAULT,
Attorney-at-Law & Master Commissioner,
Office No. 7 Court Street, up stairs.

J. S. HURT,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office in Fizer Block, up stairs with J. M. Elliott.

GROCERIES.

M. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Country Produce, Fresh & Cured Meats,
and a general line of

Staple & Fancy Groceries,
Tobacco, Cigars, Maple Molasses,
Fancy Candies and all kinds
of

CANNED GOODS,
Which will be sold at the lowest
market prices.

Fair and honest dealing is our motto.

TYLER & APPERSON Bldg
North of National Hotel,
Mt. Sterling.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

PLANING MILL.
W. T. TYLER, E. F. ROBERTSON,
MANAGERS

STAR
Planing Mill Co.

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of
Rough & Dressed
LUMBER,

White Pine and Poplar Singles,
Doors of all sizes,
Sash—Glazed and Unglazed,
Window and Door Frames,
Moulding and Brackets of all kinds,
Varnishes of every description.
Star Planing Mill Company,
Mt. Sterling, Ky.

COAL.

Coal Coal Coal!

CALL ON

CASSIDY & SMITH

—For all kinds of—

KENTUCKY

AND

VIRGINIA COAL.

*** Cheap! ***

Aug. 13-14

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

I. F. TABB - S. W. GAITSKILL

Tabb & Gaitskill,

STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

*** AND DEALERS IN ***

GRAIN, SEED and FEED.

TO THE TOBACCO GROWERS OF

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

We are prepared to prize
and ship your tobaccos. Also
will make liberal cash ad-
vances on same.

Honest dealings and fair
prices in all we buy and sell.

TABB & GAITSKILL,

OFFICE AND SALESROOM,
25 S. Mainville St.

WAREHOUSE,
Loomis & Wilson Sts.

GROCERIES.

BEAR IN MIND THE FACT THAT

C. F. Keesee & Co

—Handle none but the Choicest—

FRESH MEATS,

Poultry & Vegetables

They also handle a full line of

Staple Groceries

All of which they will sell at
the lowest living prices.

COAL.

Barnes & Trumbo

—DEALERS IN—

All Kinds of Virginia and

Kentucky Coal.

Also Blacksmith and Anthracite
Coal. All Coal sold 72
lbs. per bushel. Highest cash
price paid for Wheat. Also,
Wheat, Corn, Oats and Hay,
wholesale and retail.

INSURANCE.

*** J. O. MILLER ***
(SUCCESSOR TO)
—Miller & Wilson, —

INSURANCE

AND

Real Estate.

LOWEST RATES,
CHOICEST COMPANIES,
PROMPT SETTLEMENTS
Of Any And All Ages.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Year	One Year	Six Months	Three Months	Two Months	One Month	Four Insertions	Three Insertions	Two Insertions	Single Insertion
First	\$10.00	\$6.00	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$0.75	\$0.50
Second	\$8.00	\$5.00	\$3.50	\$2.50	\$1.75	\$1.25	\$0.80	\$0.60	\$0.40
Third	\$6.00	\$4.00	\$2.50	\$1.75	\$1.25	\$0.80	\$0.60	\$0.40	\$0.30
Fourth	\$5.00	\$3.50	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$0.75	\$0.50	\$0.35	\$0.25
Fifth	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$1.75	\$1.25	\$0.80	\$0.60	\$0.40	\$0.30	\$0.20
Sixth	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$0.75	\$0.50	\$0.35	\$0.25	\$0.15
Seventh	\$2.50	\$2.00	\$1.25	\$0.80	\$0.60	\$0.40	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.10
Eighth	\$2.00	\$1.75	\$1.00	\$0.75	\$0.50	\$0.35	\$0.25	\$0.15	\$0.05
Ninth	\$1.75	\$1.50	\$0.80	\$0.60	\$0.40	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.10	\$0.05
Tenth	\$1.50	\$1.25	\$0.75	\$0.50	\$0.35	\$0.25	\$0.15	\$0.10	\$0.05

AUCTIONEERS.

J. W. RICE,
—AUCTIONEER—

Offers his services as public officer to the people of Montgomery, Clark and neighboring counties. Will attend to all sales of Personal Property and Real Estate. Terms reasonable. Address at Advocate office, Mt. Sterling, or at Indian Fields, Clark county, Ky. 12-lyr.

JACK STEWART,
AUCTIONEER,
LEXINGTON, KY.

Prompt attention given to all sales entrusted to his care. Leave orders at this office, or address him care of Chambers Hotel, Lexington, Ky. 24-lyr.

W. H. FLETCHER,
AUCTIONEER,
MT. STERLING, KENTUCKY.

Offers his services to the people of Montgomery and adjoining counties. Prompt attention given to all sales of Personal Property and Real Estate. Terms reasonable. 24-lyr.

J. A. RAMSEY,
AUCTIONEER,
Winchester, Ky.

Offers his services to the people of Montgomery and adjoining counties. Prompt attention given to all sales of Personal Property and Real Estate. Terms reasonable. 24-lyr.

LUMBER, ICE, ETC.

Josiah Lindsay,

—AGENT ON—
C. & O. RAILROAD,
west of depot,
Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Manufacturer and dealer in Tobacco Hogsheads, Rough Lumber and Lake Ice. We make our business, which is booming, by doing the best work and offering Rough Lumber at special prices which are never met. We also do custom sawing. 6-m

CLOTHING, ETC.

BELOW COST

my entire stock of
Boots, Shoes & Clothing

FOR SALE AT PRICES
—that will make them go.—

Call and secure a bargain. I mean
BUSINESS.

W. L. Morris.

MEDICAL.

A Child Killed.

Another child killed by the use of opiates given in the form of Soothing Syrup. Why mothers give their children such deadly poison is surprising when they can relieve the child of its peculiar troubles by using Dr. Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no opium or morphine. Sold by T. G. Julian, druggist.

A Duty to Yourself.

It is surprising that people will use a common ordinary pill when they can secure a valuable English one for the same money. Dr. Acker's English Pills are a positive cure for sick headache and all liver troubles. They are small, sweet, easily taken and do not gripe. T. G. Julian, druggist.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends. There is a wonderful thing about it, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never tried it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at W. S. Lloyd's drug store.

Dr. Acker's English Pills

Are active, effective and pure. For sick headache, disordered stomach, loss of appetite, bad complexion and biliousness, they have never been equaled, either in America or abroad. Sold by T. G. Julian.

Eupepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it to enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you good digestion and end the demon dyspepsia and install instead eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for dyspepsia and all diseases of liver, stomach and kidneys. Sold at 50 cents and \$1 per bottle by W. S. Lloyd, druggist.

Mr. James Lambert, of New Brunswick, Illinois, says: "I was badly afflicted with rheumatism in the hips and legs, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It cured me in three days. I am all right to-day and would insist on every one, who is afflicted with that terrible disease, to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm and get well at once." For sale by T. G. Julian. 30-4t.

Pronounced Hopeless.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally settled in consumption. Four doctors gave me up saying, I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles; it has cured me and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free at W. S. Lloyd's drug store, regular size, 50 cents and \$1 per bottle.

Can't Sleep Nights

Is the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try Dr. Acker's English Remedy? It is the preparation known for all Lung Troubles. Sold on a positive guarantee at 25c and 50c. T. G. Julian, druggist.

Here it is, and it fills the bill much better than anything we could say: "It gives me the greatest pleasure to write you in regard to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. During the past winter I have sold more of it than any other kind, and have yet to find any one, but what was benefitted by taking it. I have never had any medicine in my store that gave such universal satisfaction." J. M. Roney, Druggist, Genda Springs, Kansas. 50 cent bottles for sale by T. G. Julian. 30-4t.

We Can and Do

Guarantee Dr. Acker's Blood Elixir, for it has been fully demonstrated to the people of this country that it is superior to all other preparations for blood diseases. It is a positive cure for syphilitic poisoning, Ulcers, Eruptions and Pimples. It purifies the whole system and thoroughly builds up the constitution. T. G. Julian, druggist.

The following item has been going the rounds of the press, and as our druggist, T. G. Julian, handles the goods, it may interest our readers:

Having had occasion to use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it gives me pleasure to state that I found it to be the best medicine for a cough I ever used; in fact, it cured me of a cough that had baffled several other cough medicines.—N. B. BERNETT, Atalissa, Iowa. 30-4t

Is Life Worth Living?

Not if you go through the world a dyspeptic. Dr. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets are a positive cure for the worst forms of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. Guaranteed and sold by T. G. Julian, druggist.

Here is a Chance to Make Money

I bought a machine for plating gold, silver and nickel, and it works splendid. When people heard about it they brought more spoons, forks and jewelry than I could plate. In a week I made \$23, and in a month \$97. My daughter made \$18 in five days. You can get a plater for \$3 from the Lake Electric Co., Englewood, Ill., and will, we trust, be benefitted as much as I have been. A READER.

Dr. Acker's English Pills
Are active, effective and pure. For sick headache, disordered stomach, loss of appetite, bad complexion and biliousness, they have never been equaled, either in America or abroad. Sold by T. G. Julian.

Gen. Sherman.

The military career of Gen. Sherman as a grand strategist and tactician began when, early in 1864, he assumed command of the Union forces at Chattanooga, facing the Confederate army under Gen. J. E. Johnston. Prior to this time Sherman had held subordinate positions, and his operations when independent had not been attended with more than partial success, as, for example, his attempted co-operation with Grant in the siege of Vicksburg, a movement of small value by reason of the activity of the Confederate commander and Sherman's inability to successfully secure the positions desired.

Then later he was sent against Bragg in front of Chattanooga, and met a bloody repulse at Tunnel Hill. Sherman had always displayed great activity, was prompt in his movements, maintaining good discipline as an army where discipline and celerity of movement were noticeable. Thus it was that Sherman acquired a reputation as a division commander who gave promise of great possibilities in handling a large body of men; above all, he secured the friendship of Grant, and through his brother, already a prominent figure in the Government at Washington, he had the favor of the Administration.

Thus it happened that while Sherman had not the brilliant record of Thomas, or had been as prominent in successful operations, he was selected to lead the Army of the West, a great office to which Thomas seems by common consent to have been entitled. It may be noted in passing, as a curious phase of fate, that in after time the great events upon which the fame of Sherman as a commander rested were made a success by the magnificent tactics and stubborn fighting of Thomas before Nashville, when he drove Hood, broken and defeated, from his line of march into Tennessee.

In May, 1864, Sherman began his advance South from Chattanooga, following the line of the Western and Atlantic railroad, which afforded him a prompt and easy method of transportation. He had under his command an effective corps of some 125,000 men, composed in fair proportion of all branches of the service and all in the highest state of drill and discipline, veterans inured to all the hardships of war. In fact, his command was the very flower of the Western armies, carefully pruned and cut down to a movable column that in strength and efficiency was hardly equalled at any time during the war. Added to this he possessed a commissariat unequalled in its resources and management. Confronting this splendid column was the army of Johnston, barely 50,000 in numbers—veterans. It is true, but ill supplied in everything to make war successful. Their greatest reliance was in the yet undimmed splendor of their chief as a soldier and the stout hearts and willing hands, a tattered array of gallant men and bright muskets.

From first to last Sherman's advance was fiercely contested, and, in spite of the disparity of numbers, Johnston retired so carefully that in the movement from Chattanooga to the front of Atlanta he lost not so much as a wagon. But it must be understood that Sherman's tactics were of the simplest. He maintained a continual pressure in front, and, when developed into a combat, he would rest and then go at it again. No grand coup was attempted. There was not even the pretense of manoeuvres that would result in the capture or disastrous defeat of Johnston.

With the force at his disposal Sherman ought to have crushed Johnston long before he reached Atlanta. But instead of this he found that coveted point guarded at all points by his old antagonist, still watchful, wary and ready to contest his further advance. At this time occurred one of the changes not uncommon in the late war where too often political considerations became paramount to the conduct of campaigns. Fortune never so strongly favored Sherman as on the day Johnston was superseded by Hood, unless it was shortly afterward, when Hood began his forward movement to Tennessee, leaving in utter defiance of all rules of war, a powerful enemy in his rear.

From that day the "March to the Sea" became a necessity. It was not inspiration or a great military conception but brought about by the extraordinary circumstances in which Sherman found himself. He had no cause for anxiety as to his rear, for he knew that Thomas was there with an ample force to cope with Hood. The march to the sea offered an easy movement by which he could reach a new base of supplies and rest under cover of the fleet.

With a column of 60,000 men,

flushed with conquest, he moved leisurely from Atlanta to Savannah, laying waste the country in his line of march, pillaging and burning with the stern relentless hand that characterized Alva's occupation of the Low Countries, and so careful and attentive was he to this part of the business that he consumed nearly two months in a march of three hundred miles. This movement was in no sense perilous. While it is true it was in an enemy's country, yet it was almost bare of men able to bear arms. It was not as the occupation of Spain under Marshal Soult, where every day's march was hampered by continuous attacks of guerrilla bands, besides a fierce, war-like peasantry that all sides of his columns.

He encountered nothing worthy of a force, except about 10,000 conscripts under Hardee, who offered no resistance. About December 25, he occupied Savannah. This ended the great "March to the Sea," a movement, that, when divested of the romance and glamour thrown around it by poems and music, becomes of small moment.

It may be said of Sherman that he was a successful General, but it should be remembered that his path to conquest was made easy by advantages and combinations of numbers, and the fatal error of Hood. He never encountered the difficulties which Grant successfully overcame in the Wilderness campaign. He was never tried as was the great Frederick, when at Koln from the remnant of a routed army he formed a column that he led to victory. Sherman's place in the line of commanders will be difficult to assign. Certainly he will rank below Lee, Grant and Johnston, and will be most likely placed with Eugene and Soult. Sherman in the late war was to Grant the right arm that Prince Eugene was to Marlborough in the Low Countries, and although Sherman in his last operations acted separately, yet his relations and communications with Grant were so close and constant as to give rise to the belief that Grant conceived the grand features of all his campaigns.

This more is to be said of Sherman leaving Atlanta. He was met by no opposition worthy of the name. He faced Johnston's army, and in this combat Sherman had not only the advantage of numbers, but the force opposed to him was composed of raw levies, with only a leader of veterans. Yet so skillful was Johnston in handling this force, that the battle resulted in the convention at Durham, N. C., and unless this treaty is attributed to motives of humanity—a thing difficult to believe when his military career is carefully studied—Sherman displayed a weakness in the face of a broken enemy that cannot be considered the part of a great commander, according to terms so lenient that they were promptly overruled by the War Office.—[J. D. Y. in Louisville Times.

A War Incident.

Admiral Porter was never so busy that he could not devise a joke, and during the attempt of the navy to run the Vicksburg batteries he played a little trick that caused the Confederacy to expend about \$100,000 worth of ammunition, and to destroy some good fighting material. One day he devised a bogus ram, and it took but a little time to build it and set it afloat. On an enormous scow was erected a superstructure that resembled a terrible ironclad. With boards and fence-rails was made an imitation of an ironclad casemate gunboat; "Quaker" guns protruded from the ports, and the chimneys, built of pork barrels, looked as if they were made to last till the crack of doom. Right under the chimney was made a hearth of earth, on which was built fires of fuel which would make the blackest of smoke. The fires were lighted, and this bugaboo, without engines, gun or crew, was set adrift one morning from a place a few miles above Vicksburg. Vicksburg itself is in a cove opposite the extremity of a narrow point several miles long. Of course it floated—it could not help it—and within an hour it was near Vicksburg, "blows on," and threatening to pass. It was the custom of both sides to expect an attack in force at daylight, so the Confederate sentries saw the demon in time. The batteries were quiet until point-blank range was reached by the dummy. Then began a noise such as Vicksburg never knew before or afterward. All of the Confederate guns opened at once, and a Western cyclone is a mere zephyr compared with the outburst, which have lasted for a full hour and consumed \$100,000 worth of ammunition. Shots went through it, raked it, hulled it, but the floating humbug could not sink. Finally the current brought the craft directly in front of Vicksburg, where in the sun-

light of dawn the besiegers read in big letters painted on the side of the craft, the injunction, painted in large capital letters:

"DELUDED PEOPLE, CAUTION." The warning was not acted upon, but in the meantime the end in their fright had sunk one good ironclad and run another on a mud bar far up a creek. This little joke cost the Confederacy about \$100,000. The time was not ripe for joking—in the South—yet the incident struck the "funny spot" of many Confederate editors, and some of the comments on the affair, which were re-published in the Herald at that time, were quite amusing to those who had no money at stake on the combat.—[New York Herald.

What Becomes of the Mules?

You and many other Georgia editors are curious to know what becomes of all the mules that are brought year after year to Georgia.

I can tell you. They are bought by white men who rent land to negroes. They are sold or rented to these negro tenants. By them they are starved, beaten and cruelly treated. At the end of a year they die. That's what becomes of the mules.

Go to one of our side streets on a hot sultry Saturday in August, there you will see hundreds of mules standing without food or water, standing so from morning until 12 o'clock at night, while their riders, negro men and women, loiter about the square, blocking up the sidewalks, gabbling and gossiping. That's what becomes of the mules.

Look out of your window any public day, especially a "big meeting" day, and you will see poor, jaded, half-starved mules, drawing wagons and buggies packed with negroes thick as sardines. The heavier the load, the harder the mule is beaten. A mule that has worked all the week without rest or shelter is driven ten miles every Sunday with stick and spur. That's what becomes of the mules.

Sometimes I walk along the streets and see a poor, tired mule all skin and bones. He can scarcely creep. He is lashed and beaten into a run by a cruel negro driver. I turn my face away in shame, and think that I live in a land where we go without mules. We do not notice it.

My husband deals largely in mules. His plantation is tenanted out to negroes. Every winter he buys a carload of mules. They are driven into our back lot. Here the negro tenants come one by one and each selects his mule.

Poor beasts! They go out crisp, little and nimble, fresh from their native fields. They come back next fall nothing but skeletons; that is, the few that do not die. They come with sores on their backs, great knots on their knees, eyes put out, tongues cut and bleeding. Nobody can tell what cruelty they suffer in the hands of their black masters. I can only tell what I see. Nine out of ten come back with their tongues cut. I asked one of our tenants once why it was so.

He laughed and said, "Dat's de only way ter make er mule go when he gets stubborn."

A negro tenant rarely ever pays for his mule. The landlord takes it back in the fall and after feeding and caring for it a